between the United States and Great Britain. The Third States could not take the grant of Exclusive privileges, because Nicaragua was not in a condition to give the grant. She claimed unbroken sovereignty over the whole route. Although Great Britain set up a rival claim, which we think is unfounded, yet she did not do this to obstruct the execution of the charter; but on the contrary she sought to aid the enterprise, to facilitate the work. Therefore he thought the treaty of his friend from Delaware was proper under charter; but on the contrary she sought to aid the enterprise, to facilitate the work. Therefore he thought the treaty of his friend from Delaware was proper under the circumstances. He agreed with the Senator, that the Mosquito Kingdom was merely sominous twhorathe shadow of a name—it was really nothing more. Lord Palmerston stated to Mr. Rives, that from a very carly period Great Britain treated the Mosquito Kingdom was an independent State, and said that they had what was called a King—who, by the bye was just as much a King as you or I. If this was the account which the British Minister of Foreign Affairs gave of the Mosquito King and Kingdom, he (Mr. Evervit) thought it would be a waste of the time of the Senate in proving the inanity of this King and Kingdom. Great Britain, two centuries ago, controlled certain duties and obligations toward the Mosquitos who are now reduced to a mere handful in a wretched condition, and whom she does not consider in a condition wholly to disregard. England has ne interest or motive in keeping up the protectorate, and he believed she was disposed to do what was essential to our mutual peace. It is more important who is sent to London, Paris or St. Petersburg. He placed entire confidence in the President; out of the able and distinguished men of his own party, he would send the right man. He had pleasure in saying so. The recent appointments to is switched and odobt the same good sense will prevail over promitments for Central America. If the right man can be found to take this matter in hand and bring this long delayed controversy to a conclusion, he will cover himself with honor. If we cannot settle and remove

can be found to take this matter in hand and bring this long delayed controversy to a conclusion, he will cover himself with honor. If we cannot settle and remove all difficulties existing to the execution of the contract on political grounds, he could not see but Nicaragua and Costa Rica would struggle on the one against the other to the indefinite posponement of the construction of the Canal. He said he did not think England vio-lated or intended to violate the faith of treaties. What end Costa Rica would strugile on the one against me other to the indefinite posiponement of the construction of the Canal. He said he did not chink England violated or intended to violate the faith of treaties. What has she gained by treaty stipulations? She was not obliged to make the treaty. We had no claim upon her. What political inducement or ambition induced her to make it? There was difficulty enough before, and certainly she would not make a treaty to increase the difficulty. He could not think she would be so senseless as to do it. Then, as to Central America proper, leaving out Belize, he could not but see England has done all she contracted to do. Some difficulties, however, have arisen, as to the meaning of the treaty. She has given up this, then, that, and has said she will give up the protectorate of the Mosquitoes. She has given up San Juan, and declares herself desirous of getting out of the whole matter as soon as possible. If there was a saspicion of bad faith, and a disposition to cavil, it might be said, and there would be reasoable grounds for it, that by recent transactions at San Juan, the United States have braken their think. We see independent municipal government, created under the name of the Musquito King, it is true, but in fact by American citizens. He supposed at the time of the negotiation of the treaty, the settlements at the Belize and the Bay Islands were not in connecuplation by the negotiators at that time. He was of opinion that on representation at the Foreign Office, England will visavow the act creeting those islands into a colony. He did not apprehend any disturbance of the relations between this country and Great Britan, in consequence of the state of things in Central America. He agreed with the distinguished Senator from Illinois (Mr. Dong-Jas) that England does not love us. It is only under the rule of a monarch like Louis the XIVth who said "I am the State" there can be room to say I love or hate. An sullationed regard for the public will is the rule of a cardinal try spirit and aggrandizement will prevent it. He counseled no pusillanimous doctrine of nen-resistance, but would act as the maxim in peace—"in peace prepare for war," remembering, at the same time, that The best preparation for war is peace. The speech abounded in eloquence, and the above is a mere outline. Mr. Douglas made an explanation, not wish-

Mr. Douglas made an explanation, not wishing to be placed in a wrong position by an observation of the Senator. He cordially concurred in the remarks relative to the arts of peace. If any one line of policy is anore clear than another, it is to avoid questions of war and preserve peace in all time to come. If there is a difference of opinion between him and the Senator, it is so to what line of policy would best accomplish the object. He believes we should make no pledge as to territorial boundaries to bind those who are to come after us. He bad not intimated that he wished to. Mr. Mason said the President would furnish

the information desired without the call, and, wishing to dispose of the resolution before the body, he moved the laid on the table. This was agreed to, and, after an Executive

Session, the Senate adjourned.

Opening of Navigation. ALBANY, Monday, March 21, 1853.

The first boat from New-York came through loday. The river is open. A Williamsburgh ferry boat arrived here

this afternoon, from New York, with two barges in tow CLEVELAND, Monday, March 21, 1853. No ice in sight. The steamer Southerner left here yesterday for Dunkirk.

ASHTABULA, Monday, March 21, 1853. The steamer Southerner came in here last night and left this morning for Dunkirk. There is considerable ice in the harbor, but it is so broken that ves-

sels can pass. Enre, Monday. March 21, 1853-10 A.M. A steamer is coming in. No ice to obstruct

DUNKIRK, Monday, March 21, 1853. There is a great quantity of ice in our har-

bor, and a boat could not yet get in. BUFFALO, Monday, March 21, 1853. The Creek and Canal are clear of ice which moved down the river yesterday; and last night all was clear as far as Point Albino, where, it is thought, boats can easily get through. Steamers are preparing Last to go out.

Acquittal.

O'Brien, for some days under trial for mur-der, in the Circuit Court in this city, has been acquitted.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Monday, March 12, 1853.

The Bill relative to the Mayor &c. of Brookyn was laid on the table. BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the People's Washing and Bath-ing Association of New York
To amend the act relative to Railway Incor-

porations. The bill authorizes the commencement of work under the General Law, on payment of 10 per To regulate Searchers' Fees in the Clerk's

Office New York.

[Provides for less amount than is now paid, and gives [Provides for less amount Clark—nays the County the appointment to the County Clerk—pays the County Clerk the fees for searching, and the Clerk to compen-sate the searchers.] Table.

To change the name of the Palmyra Bank.

Relative to militia fees, working highways,

To authorize the Reformed Dutch Church, on the corner of Greene and Houston-st, New-York, to To amend the act relative to the formation of

To authorize the formation of Ferry Compa-

pies. Laid aside. Relative to the streets and parks in the City of Brooklyn.
To authorize the formation of County Teach-

rs Associations. Laid sside.

To amend the Charter of the Pacific Mail

tesmship Company.

To authorize Railroad Corporations to con-Struct branch tracks for freighting or other purposes.

To repeal the Registry Act of births, marriages and deaths. Lost 7 to 11.

To incorporate the New-York Corn Exchange.
Laid aside. Recess.

Afternoon Session.

The bill relative to Guardians and Wards, Empowering mothers, who may be widows, to make

testamentary disposition to their children, conferring on them the same powers as fathers possess, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Bancock presented a bill to authorize

e reported enrollment of decrees of the late Court of Mr. BEEKMAN presented the annual report of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Dispensary.

Also, a complete bill for the better security of persons crossing ferries from the City of New-York [k provides

Resolutions were offered by Mr. making the bill relating to the liquor traffic the special order for 4 o'clock to-morrow. Agreed to. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. The resolution authorizing the State Prison Committee to visit Auburn and Sing Sing, was reconsidered.

Relative to judgments of \$25 and under. Relative to the powers of the Supreme Court. Mr. Looms moved that the report of the Se-

lect Committee on the Code, be made the special order for Monday next. Mr. Ellsworth said the report made sweep Mr. Ellsworth said the report made weeping charges, and the House could not act on it intelligently at this session. They must vote for it or against it without any special knowledge of what it was. He desired the indefinite postponement of the subject.

Mr. Clapp thought the subject needed the attention of the whole session of the Legislature and it was representations to take it up now.

was preposterous to take it up now,

was preposterous to take a up now.

Mr. Loomis urged the importance of speedy sction on the subject. The Legislation, as it exists, leaves the courts without a systematic procedure, and they are acting on different and contradictory systems. The subject is one of such a character that there is no The subject is one of such a character that there is no way but for the House to have a committee appointed, in which they had confidence, and then adopt the report of that committee. Of course the House could not take it up in detail and discuss it, section by section. It is a system, and if the system is adopted, its details can only be arranged by a small committee. It repeals many statutes, but does so because it takes the place of those statutes, accordancing this a small committee. of those statutes, condensing into a small compass the requirements of many scattered and diffused and ob-

Mr. W. TAYLOR thought the matter must

Mr. D. B. Taylor said there was not 30 original pages in the entire Code—the remainder being an organized and condensed Code of the laws at present in existence, making existing laws clear and intelligible

Mr. Forsyth said there was abundant time to dispose of the Code, and he hoped it would not be passed over. It had been framed with great care—its adoption at the present time was necessary—and should any amendments be necessary, they could be passed by

Mr. CLAPP said the code had 1740 sections. and every member must know, after seeing how slowly such things were acted upon in the House, that it could not be intelligently passed upon here, even although all other business should be wholly neglected.

Mr. HENDEE knew there was a prejudice

against the legal profession, which he feared might have its influence here. Whenever any radical change is proposed in legislation, as in this case, it should receive the most serious attention. Such consideration could not be given, to this code at this present session. Mr. Wood addressed the House in favor of

the code until the hour of recess. Afternoon Session., BILLS REPORTED COMPLETE To incorporate the People's College.

Relative to the King's County Penitentiary. Relative to the King's County Hospital. To repeal the act relative to the registry of

births, marriages and deaths.

To amend the Charter of the East River Insurance Company.

Mr. Stewart rose to a question of privilege.

Mr. STEWART rose to a question of privilege.

He had often heard of corrupt practices used to induence the Legislature, and since coming here, at various
times he had been approached for purposes of securing
his vote on various subjects, and that a hundred, or a
thousand dollars, would be given for the passage, or
defeat, as the case might be, of certain bills. He held in
his hand a note for \$50, signed "L. B. Tarbox," an
officer of the House, which had been given to him to
secure his vote.

Mr. MILLER moved that the subject be inves-

Mr. Wood moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, with orders to report in three days.

Carried.

The bill to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies was passed to a third reading. The bill to provide for the incorporation of the bill to provide for the incorporation of the bill to provide for the incorporation of the bill to provide for the companies of the bill to be a set of the bil Fire Insurance Companies was taken up, when the Committee separated reported progress on the bill, and the House adjourned.

Heavy Loss to the Boston Insurance Companies-Names of the Saved and Missing of the Golden Light Boston, Monday, March 21, 1853.

The total less of the Insurance Companies of this city by the ships Golden Light, Anna Rich and Moses Taylor, will come up to about \$400,000.

The following are the names of the officers and crew saved from the Golden Light: Charles F. Winsor, mester; John W. Lincoln, mate; Charles Barton, second mate; Geo. H. Hickings, steward; Wm. A. Miller, Charles A. Perkins, Francis B. Merrism, Henry C. Parks, John Smith, Wm. Cooke, Horatio B. Bearce, ancis Silkia, Manuel Francis and Antoine Francis,

The following are the names of those in the two boats which have not yet been heard from : Manuel Bettin-court, Charles Finn, Wm. Copeland, Geo. Mayo, Jas. Patrick, Thomas Abel, Jos. Hodges, Denis McKenly, Thomas Gordon, Thomas Allen, Alexander Foreman, A. C. Lawrence, Henry S. Hall, and Charles B. Locke. The boats are said to be new and strong, and it is confidently anticipated that those on board are saved.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Boston, Monday, March 21, 1853. The insurances on the clipper ship Golden Light, destroyed by fire while on her way from this port to California, amount to \$288,000, which includes this city alone. They are partly as follows: Neptune Company, \$28,000; Bolyston, do., \$25,000; N. E. Mutual do,, \$40,000; Boston do., \$20,000; Hope do., \$20,000; American do , \$23,000; City Mutual \$25,000; Washington do., \$20,000; Suffolk do., \$18,000; Equitable do., \$15,000; Alliance do., \$8,000; National do., \$16,000; Triton do., \$4,000. THIRD DISPATCH.

Boston, Monday, March 21, 1853. The Golden Light was insured in this city for nearly \$225,000; the Anna Rich for \$62,000; the Moses Taylor for \$56,000 on ve sel. The latter also had \$25,000 on freight in New-York. The total in Boston on the four ships is \$412,000. Other disasters heard from to day will probably bring up the losses in State st. to nearly half a million.

Destruction of a Church at Winchester,

Mass., by Fire. Bosron, Menday, March 21, 1853. The Congregational Church in Winchester, Mass, took fire from a furnace, yesterday morning, and was totally destroyed. A nearly new and valuable organ was also burned. The property was insured for \$6,500.

Later from Santa Fe-Gov. Lane-The Revolution in Chibuaban a Failure, &c.

Sr. Louis, Monday, March 21, 1853. The Santa Fé mail has arrived at Independence. There is, however, no news of interest. Trade was still depressed.

Gov. Lane was on a tour of observation at

El Paro, and was to return by the copper mines through

e Nativo country.

The revolution in Chihushua has turned out a small affair. Gov. Trivas has it all his own way.

Lieut. Beall, of the Artillery, came in the
party. They encountered cold weather and found numters of Indians on the route.

The propeller steamship Star of the South, built by Capt Loper for Stanton & Co., of New-York, was launched at Kensington this morning. She is 1,300 tuns and is designed for the New-York and New-Orleans line. Her machinery is all on board, and she will be ready for sea in about three weeks.

Phil.anel. Phil.a Monday, March 21, 1833.

Samuel Daniels, living near Catasaqua, Lehigh County, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself with a pistol, which his wife tried to prevent, and, in the struggle, the ball passed through her hand. Cause, pecuniary trouble. Susquebanna Bridge Bill.

Baltimore, Monday, March 21, 1853. The Washington cars had not arrived at 9 e'clock this evening, when our Post Office closed. The Susquehanna Bridge Bill was again up in the House of Delegates today. An amendment requiring the Com-puny to build a bridge at Port Deposit was rejected. Yeas, 12; Nays, 31.

At a late hour, our Ship News Collector furnished us with the following additional arrivals:
Schr. Martin W. Bates, Darre, 3 de fin. Delaware
Schr. J. W. Korner, ______, Sorioù.

THE "COPYRIGHT" OURSTION.

GENTLEMEN: Will you permit me as, a publisher, to intrude a word or two in regard to the propose Copyright Treaty ?

Publishers are such a hard-hearted, selfish. and mercenary set of men in the estimation of many that I for one have refrained of late from any public expression of opinion on this subject, simply because such expression on either side might be construed into a mere defense of selfish interests. Learning, however, during a short business visit here, that there appears to be some misapprehension affoat as to the position of publishers on this question, and that more light, however little, may be useful, I venture to risk the imputation of presumption and selfishness, and ask you to let me say-

1. That the majority at least, and I believe nineteen out of every twenty publishers in the United States, would cordially approve an inter-national copyright arrangement, based on equitable and obvious conditions, which should give the largest possible benefit to authors of both countries. I say this the more confidently because it so happened that some years since I procured personally the signatures of ninety-seren publishers, printers, &c., in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., to a petition in favor of the measure; and within a few weeks ALL the leading publishers of New-York (as I was assured by one of them) had fully assented to the measure, provided only it embraced the equitable conditions before mentioned.

Thus much for the alleged opposition, &c. on the part of publishers. I would only beg leave to add a word or two on the measure

itself. 1. The objection urged by some that it would largely increase the price of books in this country, and would be a burdensome tax on the reading community I believe to be wholly unfounded. It can be shown, I think conclusively, that with copyright or without it the interests of publishers will prompt them to make books cheapsuited in price to the character of the market - and that in this country at least it is more profitable to publish books at moderate prices. within the means of the largest number of readers, than it is to make them expensive. I have not time now to go into detail, but this point I am confident can be proved to demonstration.

2. The number of original American publications republished abroad increases so rapidly that it will soon be, if it is not already, as much for our authors' interest as it is for that of British authors that each should be mutually pro-

tected. But, besides this consideration of expediency, there is a better one, viz., that this reciprocity is called for now by national self-respect, ordinary magnanimity, if not positive equity and justice. The present construction of the English law has already giren protection in England to American authors on certain conditions, and they are now reaping its benefit. I happened to be present at a meeting in London in 1851. called to remonstrate against this protection to foreign authors (as given by Lord Campbell's decision), because it took away from English authors the only quid pro quo they had to offer in negotiating with us. But one of the speakers took another ground. "Let us," said he, "do the right thing, and not act on the principle that two wrongs make one right. Let us pay American authors who send us their books, and I believe that equity and generosity will beget equity and generosity. I believe that the people of the United States are a liberal and magnanimous people, and that if we take this course sure to respond." And on THIS principle English protection is now given to American authors. Shall we be outdone by En-

gland in generosity ? One word more as to the details and conditions. It seems to me but equitable that this measure should be strictly for the benefit of English and American authors, and that it should not give to English publishers the right to force us io import their editions or else have American authors will be ready to sell their manuscripts to English publishers to be printed in England in the English modes and dress. Let English authors be required, when claiming protection, to do the same with us, and the American mode of making books for the people-books at MODERATE PRICES for general irculation-will not only yield the English author the most profitable returns, but it will give employment and protection to the very large number of men and scomen engaged in the manufacture of books in this country; in the paper mills, the type-foundries, the printing-offices, and the binderies. Thus the author will be paid on each side the Atlancie, industry protected in its proper place, the publisher enabled to man-ufacture books in a respectable and economical manner, free from the petty rivalries re sulting from the present unsound state of things, and the reading public will be supplied with fairly printed books which yield the author his equitable per centage without any essential ad-

dition to the price. If I have been too presumptuous in speaking for others in "the trade," I trust they will be-lieve that I do not knowingly misrepresent their views. A large number, whose views on the subject I know, are fully persuaded that an International Copyright Law, constructed in the mode here indicated, would be not only equitable and just, but would be politic as a matter of business. It would essentially benefit authors on both sides : it would be better for the trade, and it would injure nobody.

Respectfully, GEO. P. PUTNAM, of New-York, Publisher. WASHINGTON, March 15, 1853.

Re-Opening of the Navigation of the Hudson

For some days past there has been a renewed activity on the west side of the City, at and near the steamboat wharves, where preparations are going forward for the reopening of Hudson River navigation for the season. On board of many of the steamboats the machinist's hammer, the carpenter's plane and the painter's brush have been busily plied, in repairing and refitting for the business of the season. The gilder, the upbolsterer and the furniture-dealer have followed, and given the finishing touches to these "floating palaces." The wharves and streets in their vicinity are thronged with the cartloads of freight going to or coming from the boats and barges which crowd together in the slips. The revived sights and sounds incident to the steamboat business, in conjunction with the besutiful weather yesterday, were exceedingly gratifying to those whose bed and board depend chiefly upon their success in their various callings about the docks. The steamboat bells rang the same old warning tones that the boat is just agoing;" the thundering hotel coaches and more quiet backs with "passengers for the boat" reappeared upon the wharves; dilatory men as usual with valises, hat boxes and umbrellas, and eager women with satchels, bandboxes and parasols just in time for the boat-jostled each other in their haste to get over the gang plank; and the old peddlers of oranges, cakes and candies showed their fa faces on the spot, selling at the old prices, and cracking over again the standard jokes of previous seasons. There were also there "Dutchers" and "Pats" in their European costume, sitting guard upon the huge ironstrapped chest and large bundle close by in which their worldly goods were comprehended, and awaiting their departure to the West—to them the "land of promise." In short, every feature of life on the steamboat piers, as usually seen during the season, was suddenly revived yesterday on the occasion of the (probable) re opening of the navigation of the Hudson River.

The first trip of the season to Albany, was under taken yesterday afternoon. The Oregon, of the People's Line, started at 2 o'clock P. M., without passengers or freight, to open the way for the Isaac Newton, which left at 6 o'clock P. M. with a large load of both passengers and freight. It was expected that the Oregon would be compelled to open the way through the ice a distance of five or six miles below Albany. The boats of most of the lines have been put in com-

plets order for the season, and others are undergoing

the refitting operations. The owners of all of them are fully complying with the new law of Congress in putting their machinery in order, fitting pumps, and supplying their boats amply with life-preservers and life-boats. The law gives them until the first day of April to fulfill its requirements-immediately after which the Government Inspector will make his official examinations of the boilers, life-apparatus, &c. The arrangements and preparations on the different lines are going on actively.

People's Line to Albany - There will, as usual, be a night line from Pier No. 16 N. R., foot of Cortlandt-st., in which the two first class passenger boats, Hendrik Hudson and Isaac Newton, will make trips to and from Albany alternate nights, at the established fare of fifty cents each way. The Hendrik Hulson will be commanded by Capt. S. P. St. John, and the Isaac Newton by Capt. Wm. H. Peck. These boats have been refitted in magnificent style, furnished with new boilers, and supplied beyond the requirements of the law, with life-saving apparatus. This line will also run as night boats to Albany second class boats Oregon and Troy, which have been refitted and completely equipped for good accommoda tions. These boats will be on in a few days. The same line will also run as day boats to Athany the New World and Alida, which are first class boats, with new boilers, and otherwise complying with the requirements of the new law. These day boats will commence their trips about the first of May.

People's Line to Troy .- The People's Line will run as right boats to and from Troy, the second class boats Empire and Rip Van Winkle. This arrangement will commence during the course of next week. These boats have also been thoroughly overhauled.

Independent Day Line to Albeny .- The owners of the Washington and of the Armenia, we are informed, are fitting them up to run as day boats to Albeny.

Now York and Kingston Line -States & Co., are preparing the North America, Capt. Anderson, for running between New-York and Kingston, with passengers and freight. New boilers are being put into her, and she is being newly painted and otherwise improved. This boat will run from pier No. 28 North River, foot of Mar ray-st., on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, with passengers and freight, and towing barges, and return Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights.

The Highlander, Capt. Tremper, is being put in order, and complying with the new laws, to run from the same pier in connection with the North America. on alternate nights, to Roundout and intermediate landngs. Although their repairs were not completed, these bosts have been performing trips for two weeks past.

Hudson Line-The South America, Capt. Win H Mellen, owned by L. R. Mellen & Co., is also refitting and complying with the new law. This boat forms a night line to Hudson, in connection with the Columbia, Capt. Chas. F. King, from Pler No. 34, North-River, foot of Harrison-street; one of them leaving at 4 o'clock each afternoon and stopping at the usual landing places as beretofore, and reaching Hudson at midnight. These bosts have been running since the 9th instant. Fare \$1 to Hudson, 50 cts. to intermediate landing places, which is the same rate as last year. Their machinery has been overhauled, and they are otherwise being put

into a good condition for the season.

Haverstraw Line — The Thos. E. Hulse is refitting to run to Haverstraw, making the usual landings at You kers, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, &c., every day; and as an excursion boat to Newburgh on Sundays. On week days the fare will be 25 cents each way, and on Sunday 50 cents for the excursion. The I sac Smith runs with the Thos. E. Hulse ou the Haverstraw Line-one touching at the landings on one shore, and the other at those on the other shore of the river Eath of these boats are undergoing complete renovation and repair, and complying with the new law of Congress. The Thos. E. Hulse will commence running on Monday next.

Canden and Amboy Line-This line, from Pier No. 1 North River, has been running, in connection with the railroad, all winter regularly, scarcely missing a trip. One daily line was run during the winter. Since 1st inst. there have been two lines daily—one at 7 A. M. and the other at 2 P. M. This Company will change its New-Brunswick line running at present from the foot of Harrison st., so that it will run from Pier No. 1 to New-Brunswick. The fare will be two shillings, as beretofore. The John Potter, Capt. Simpson, which runs to Amboy, and the other boats of the Company,

will all be in compliance with the new law of Congress Fall River and Newport Line.-This line, owned by the Bay State Company, Tisdale & Borden, Agents, runs from Pier No. 3 N R. It is a night line. One of the boats of this line-the Bay State, Capt. William Brown-has received new boilers and been completely refitted. The Empire State, Capt. Beni, Brayton, is now refi ting ; and the State of Maine, Capt. F. G. Jewett, another bost of this line, will soon be refitted for the sesson. All of these bouts have been put into the order required by the new law-and are fully sup-

plied with life saving apparatus. These boats leave at 5 o'clock P. M. except on Sun days, and arrive early each morning. Fare same as

The Philadelphia Murders-Trial of Spring.

encod The N. Y. Traune PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1853. This morning an immense crowd assembled about the Court-House, blocking up every avenue there to, and tilling the vacant spaces immediately in the rear and on the side of the building, auxious to get a sight of the being who, for a few dellars, could imbrue his hands in the blood of two unsuspecting and unoffending women. The crowd had mustered also in great strength constructions are the prison van unsulfattered. mee. The crowd had mustered also in great strength on Sixth-street, where the prison van usually stops, but with no other purpose apparently in view than to gratify their curiosity by a sight of Spring. The Marshal's officers, who were to take charge of the prisoner and convey him to Court from the prison, apprehensive of being surrounded by a crowd, resorted to a ruse to throw the assemblage off the proper track of the prisoner. For this purpose, three of the officers procured a back, and placed Spring inside with themselves, while another officer got into the Prison van to personate Spring and another rode upon the outside, behind, with the person who has charge of the van.

The hack drove up Fifth street to Chestnut, and stopped at the passage-way in Chestnut below Sixth, at

The heck drove up Fith street to Chestnut, and sto ped at the passage-way in Chestnut below Sixth, about the same mement the van arrived at the door Sixth street below Chestnut, having gone up Sixt The prisoner was taken from the hack and hurried in the Court room, surrounded by the Murshal's officer without attracting much notice. Not so with the office in the van, who was personating Spring. The mome the van stopped, the crowd completely surrounded and as some little delay was observed in opening ran door, the crowd shouted out, "Bring hi

van door, the crowd shouted out, "Bring him out—why don't you bring him out." Presently the door was opened, and the officer made his appearance, when the deception was at once understood.

The prisoner, at this time, was safe in the dock. The crowd then russhed into the avenue, with a view of getting into the Court room. So terrible was this rush, that two boys were thrown to the floor, and almost crushed to de the borre they could be rescued. Several men were more or less injured, and one man was so much burt in the leg as to be in great danger of having it broken. The jam to get into the room was accumpanied with the screams of persons in distress, and the large body of officers stationed at the door had great officulty in maintaining their positions. They, however, culty in maintaining their positions. They, however seeded, and only permitted as many to get in as the

succeeded, and only permitted as many to get in as the seats would accommodate.

The prisoner sat in the box quite composed. He bears little or no resemblance to the likeness given of him. He is a large, stout man, and his face, though puckered up a little, has a trace of melancholy in it. His eyes are small, and wear the expression of being short sighted, as they are at times half closed. His mose is broad at the end, and his mouth indicative of firmness. Taken altogether, his face is not a bad one.

When the bid of indictment was read to him, he listened attentively, and answered "not guilty," without a tremor. While the Jury was being selected, he was all attention, and conferred with his counsel, J. M Doran, Esq., as to whom he should challenge. He was entirely free from that restlessess of the eye, which the elder

on that restlements of the eye, which the elde

recurrent that restlements of the eye, which the elder Skupinski displayed when shout to be tried. The insufficiency of the Court-room for the trial of criminal causes was again apparent. Not more than one-half of the lawyers present could find seats, and the winceses were very much incommoded. Thousands were compelled to depart without getting a sight of Spring. Spring.

The Jurors were all selected from the regular venire.

The Jurors were all selected from the regular venire. District Attorneys Wim. B. Reed and Wim. B. Mann prosecute the case for the Commonwealth, and Joseph M. Duran defends the prisoner.

The case use opened by District Attorney Reed, in a forcible and impressive speech, which is too lengthy for your space. During the entire delivery of the opening by Mr. Reed, the prisoner wore upon his face a smile that was often sardonic in its character. He is a cold, callous wretch, and appears totally regardless of the issue of the trial. His true character cannot be understood while his counternance is in repose; but when by

issue of the trial. He true character cannot be under-stood while his countenance is in repose; but when, by any startling exposition in the bloody drams, it is ex-cited, the demon can then be seen.

The witnesses examined were Doctors Lewis and Goldsmith, who conducted the inquest of the bodies, and Lieut. Clark, of the Police. The examination, however, chicited nothing of importance in addition to the particu-lars already known.

During the recess of the Court this afternoon, the

prisoner was kept in the Court-room under guard of the Marshal's officers. The crowd outside was thus disap-pointed in an expected peep at the miserable man.

The Court adjourned at 7 o'clock, after the examination of about twenty witnesses. Spring's son has not yet been put on the stand. An immense crowd surrounded the Court House, but Spring was emuggled into a carriage through the back door, unknown to the mob, and conveyed to prison. The evidence will occupy the Court all day to-morrow.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Crescent City,

The U. S. Mail steamship Crescent City, Rodney Baxter Commander, arrived Monday morning from New Orleans, via Havana in 4 days and 16 hours from the latter port.

There were a large number of European vessels in the harbor of Havana waiting cargo.

The Crescent City brings no news of importance respecting the affairs of Caba.

Vice President King's health is said to be about the same, and that he expects to return home some time in the month of April.

Steamer Fired at-The Slave Trade-Oppression of the Creoles.
(The S. Y. Tibuse.
HAVANA, Monday, Murch 14, 1853.

But forty-eight hours have transpired since I sent my last communication to you, during which time little of importance has occurred that I am aware of. The British steamer from Mexico has arrived, but I

have not heard of any particular news by her. Vera Cruz was in a peaceful state, and the commercial news from that city is encouraging. On Saturday evening some suspicious steamer was fired at from a small fort called the Cojimar, on the coast to the eastward, about three miles distant from

the Moro. It is not known what steamer it was; but, as the Ohio and two British steamers left late on that day, it is supposed to have been one of those vessels. I am informed by an acquaintance this morning that at a small town a few miles hence the troops in the place were being mustered last evening; that all was excitement, and that the authorities were running about in such a manner that he thought a landing must have taken place.

In regard to the slaves just imported, which are being sold in this city without much secrecy, the British Consul General has directed a communication to the authorities here, but until his nation shall direct cannon at these violations of solemn contract, the trade will go on briskly, for the trader is not to blame, as it is tempting and profitable, and if it be a sin the Priest can forgive, and make his soul as stainless as it was before the crime was committed; and with a full chest of dollars what a consolation !

A Canadian gentleman, who is desirous to see Canads appexed to the United States, in a conversation about this island, remarked with some assurance that it would become a British colony before it would be annexed to the United States. Be that correct or not, the inhabitants, should they not be able to become citi zens of the United States, would cheerfully become British subjects.

The Diarie de la Habana, reputed to be a Creole organ, although a dumb one, yesterday came out with a notice that the discussion in regard to the Chinese emigration would not be continued, and in another notice th proprietor and editor offered the paper for sale, as he ntended to go to South America. For some time past a discussion has gone on between the Diario de la Ha bana and the Diario de la Marina, the latter paper being the organ of the Government, and of the coarse and intolerant Catalans. The Creole organ, in firm and reasonable language, endeavored to show that the introduction of the Chinese was prejudicial to the good of the country, while the Diario de la Marina, in a cowardly, bullying tone, argued the contrary, but is spite of the impunity with which it would launch out its vulgar epithets from under the protection and backing of the Government and the Catalans, it began to get the worst in the dispute; the Creoles having minds more cuitivated than their priest-ridden adversaries, of course, took no notice of their abuse, but directed their logic to the vital point, and with such effect that the continuation of the dispute on the Creole side has been forbidden by the Government, while the Government paper continues its articles on the subject. What a state of things to exist in a country but a stope's throw from the free and independent United States! If you do not believe me, come and try for yourself, how we are here situated. A certain Judge, a good and honorable citizen of a Southern State, remarked that it was so difficult to make even the most enlightened in the United States comprehend the actual manner in which this Government acts, that he would be giad to see Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet in the Island for a few months, engaged in some manner so as to come in contact with the authorities.

A Slaver-Profits of Capt. Marty on a Slave Cargo-President Pierce's Inaugural.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 16, 1853. The vessel of which I made mention in my last, has been found ashore near Nuevitas by the British war steamer Buzzard, with seven dead negroes on board. Marty, the fisherman, the empresario of our opers, and now Captain of the Navy of the first rank, will make, it is said, about \$42,000 by this importation His craft took on board 150 and odd, and he landed them just close by the Captain of the Ports office, at midnight, and he now can account to to the captain of the slaver for 90 only, and demands ten doublooms per negro for having landed that number. Luna, the Cap tain of the Port, is in a great rage, that they should have been landed so near his place without getting any of the spoils, while the Portuguese Captain is almost gone mad with his loss. The rest were landed on the

The President's address has not been received; it is said that it will not be allowed to come through the post office. Neither The Tribune nor any paper giving news are allowed to be circulated; they are all stopped in the post office. FRANK.

EUROPE.

Forced Emigration-Kossuth and Mazzini-The Refugee Question-Election Bribery in England-Mr. Cobden. LONDON, Friday, March 4, 1853.

From the accounts relating to trade and navigation for the years 1851 and 1852, published in Feb. last, we see that the total declared value of exports amounted to £68,531,691 in 1851, and to £71,429,548 in 1852; of the latter amount, £47, 209,000 go to the export of cotton, wool, linen and silk manufactures. The quantity of imports for 1852 is below that for the year 1851. The proportion of imports entered for home consumption not having diminished, but rather increased, it follows that England has reexported, instead of the usual quantity of colonial produce, a certain amount of gold and silver.

The Colonial Land Emigration Office gives the following return of the emigration from England, Scotland and Ireland to all parts of

the world.	from Jan	1, 1047	, to Jan. 3	0,1004
Year.	English.		Irish.	Total.
1847	34,685	8,616	214.969	258,270
1848	58.865	11,505	177,719	248,039
1849	73.643	17,127	208,758	299,498
1850	57,843	15,154	207,852	280,849
1851		18,616	247,763	335,966
1852 (till Jun		11,562	143,375	195,704
Total	353,330	82,610	1,200,436	1,618,376

"Nine tentha," remarks the Office, "of the emigrants from Liverpool are assumed to be Irish. About three fourths of the emigrants from Scotland are Ceita, either from the Highlands, or from Ireland through Glasgow." Nearly four fifths of the whole emigration

are, accordingly, to be regarded as belonging to the Celtic population of Ireland and of the Highlands and islands of Scotland. The London Economist says of this emigration : "It is consequent on the breaking down of the system of society founded on small holdings and potato cultivation;" and adds: "The departure of the redundant part of the population of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotiand is an indispensable preliminary to every kind of improvement.; The revegue of Ireland has not

"afferred in any degree from the famine of 1846-47, or from the emigration that has since taken plane. On the contrary, her nett resenue amounted in 1851 to £4,281,-959, being about £184,000 greater than in 1843."

Begin with pauperizing the inhabitants of a country, and when there is no more profit to be ground out of them, when they have grown a burden to the revenue, drive them away, and sum up your Net Revenue! Such is the doctrine laid down by Ricardo in his celebrated work. The Principles of Political Economy. The annual profits of a capitalist amounting to £2,000, what does it matter to him whether he employs 100 men or 1,000 men ? "Is not." says Ricardo, "the real income of a nation similar!" The net real income of a nation, rents and profits, remaining the same, it is no subject of consideration whether it is derived from 10 millions of people or from 12 millions. Sismondi, in his Nouveaux Principes d'Economie Politique, answers that, according to this view of the matter, the English nation would not be interested at all in the disappearance of the whole population, the King (at that time it was no Queen, but a King) remaining alone in the midst of the island, supposing only that automatic machinery enabled him to procure the amount of Net Revenue now produced by a population of 20 millions. Indeed, that grammatical entity, the "national wealth," would in this

case not be diminished. In a former letter I have given an instance of the clearing of estates in the Highlands of Scotland. That emigration continues to be forced upon Ireland by the same process, you may see from the following quotation from The Galway Mercury:

"The people are fast passing away from the land in the West of Ireland. The landlords of Councidat are tacify combined to weed out all the smaller occupies, against whom a regular systematic war of extermination is being waged. The most heart rending crucities are daily practiced in this province, of which the public are not at all aware.

But it is not each the provinced in this province.

But it is not only the pauperised inhabitante of Green Erin and of the Highlands of Scotland that are swept away by agricultural improvements, and by the " breaking down of the antiquated system of society." It is not only the able-bodied agricultural laborers from Eagland, Wales, and Lower Scotland, whose passages are paid by the Emigration Commissioners. The wheel of "improvement" is now seizing another class, the most stationary class in England. A startling emigration movement has sprung up among the smaller English farmers, especially those holding heavy clay soils, who, with bad prospects for the coming harvest, and in want of sufficient capital to make the great improvements on their farms which would onable them to pay their old rents, have no other alternative but to cross the sea in search of a new country and of new lands. I am not speaking now of the emigration caused by the gold mania, but only of the compulsory emigration produced by landlordism, concentration of farms, application of machinery to the soil, and introduction of the modern system of agriculture on a great scale.

In the ancient States, in Greece and Rome, compulsory emigration assuming the shape of the periodical establishment of colonies, formed a regular link in the structure of society. The whole system of those States was founded on certain limits to the numbers of the population, which could not be surpassed without endangering the condition of antique civilization itself. But why was it so ! Because the application of science to material production was utterly unknown to them. To remain civilized they were forced to remain few. Otherwise they would have had to submit to the bodily drudgery which transformed the free citizen into a slave. The want of productive power made citizenship dependent on a certain proportion in numbers not to be disturbed. Forced

emigration was the only remedy. It was the same pressure the powers of production, that drove the barbarians from the high plains of Asia to invade the Old World. The same cause acted there, although under a different form. To remain barbarians they were forced to remain few. They were pastoral, hunting, war-waging tribes, whose manner of production required a large space for every individual, as is now the case with the Indian tribes in North-America. By augmenting in numbers they curtailed each other's field of production. Thus the surplus population was forced to undertake those great adventurous migratory movements which laid the foundation of the peoples of aucient and

modern Europe. But with modern compulsory emigration the case stands quite opposite. Here it is not the want of productive power which creates a surplus population; it is the increase of productive power which demands a diminution of population, and drives away the surplus by famine or emigration. It is not population that presses on productive power; it is productive power

that presses on population. Now I share neither in the opinions of Ricardo, who regards " Net-Revenue" as the Moloch to whom entire populations must be sacrificed. without even so much as complaint, nor in the opinion of Sismondi, who, in his hypochondriacal philanthropy, would forcibly retain the superannuated methods of agriculture and proscribe science from industry, as Plato expelled poets from his Republic. Society is undergoing a silent revolution, which must be submitted to, and which takes no more notice of the human existences it breaks down than an earthquake regards the houses it subverts. The classes and the races, too weak to master the new conditions of life, must give way. But can there be anything core puerile, more short-eighted, than the views of those Economists who believe in all earnest that this woful transitory state means nothing but adapting society to the acquisitive propensities of capitalists, both landlords and money-lords? In Great Britain the working of that process is most transparent. The application of modern science to production clears the land of its inhabitants, but it concentrates people in manufacturing towns.

"No manufacturing workmen," says The Economies, "have been assisted by the Emigration Commissionera, except a few Spitalfields & Paisley hand-loom weavers, and few or none have emigrated at their own expense."

The Economist knows very well that they

could not emigrate at their own expense, and that the industrial middle-class would not assist them in emigrating. Now, to what does this lead! The rural population, the most stationary and conservative element of medern society, disappears while the industrial proletariat,